

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY: JOHN BEARD, Jr., Editor and Proprietor.

Number from the beginning, 746: No. 16 OF THE XVth VOLUME.

Salisbury, Rowan County, N. C.

Saturday, September 20, 1834.

Blank for sale at this Office.

Commission and Forwarding AGENCY.

THE Subscriber having established himself in Wilmington, for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost despatch, and all necessary particularity observed. Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. &c., as well as to the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O. JEFFREYS.

Reference.—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, C. T. Haight, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn—Fayetteville, N. C. Wilmington, Aug. 16, 1834.—6t

Better and better still!!! quoth he.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SALISBURY ACADEMY.

3d Class, for 1834.

Terminating-Figure System.

To be Drawn at Charlotte, N. C. On Wednesday the 1st of October.

CAPITAL PRIZE \$5,000!

SCHEME:

1 Prize of 5,000 DOLLARS is \$5,000
1 " of 3,000 DOLLARS is 3,000
1 " of 2,010 DOLLARS is 2,010
10 " of 1,000 DOLLARS is 10,000
10 " of 500 DOLLARS is 5,000
10 " of 300 DOLLARS is 3,000
20 " of 200 DOLLARS is 4,000
50 " of 100 DOLLARS is 5,000
60 " of 50 DOLLARS is 3,000
100 " of 30 DOLLARS is 3,000
200 " of 20 DOLLARS is 4,000
360 " of 15 DOLLARS is 5,400
6,000 " of 9 DOLLARS is 54,000
6,000 " of 5 DOLLARS is 30,000
6,000 " of 3 50 is 21,000

18,820 Prizes, amounting to \$157,500

MODE OF DRAWING:

This Scheme, formed by the Terminating-Figure System, has 60,000 Tickets, numbered from 1 to 60,000 inclusive. On the day of drawing, the 60,000 numbers will be put into one wheel, and all the prizes above the denomination of \$9 into another: they will be drawn out alternately, first a number and then a prize, until all the prizes are drawn.—The Prizes of \$9, \$5, and \$3 50, are disposed of in the following manner, viz: The 6000 Tickets terminating with the same figure that the first drawn number terminates with, will be entitled to \$9 each, and the 6000 Tickets terminating with the same figure that the next number drawn from the wheel terminates with, differing in its termination from that of the first, will be entitled to \$5 each, and the 6000 Tickets terminating with the same figure that terminates the next number drawn from the wheel, differing in its termination from the first and second, will be entitled to \$3 50 each.

EXAMPLE:

Suppose 2423 to be the first number drawn from the wheel; it terminating with figure 3, will entitle the 6000 tickets terminating with figure 3 to \$9 each. And suppose 32,567 to be the second number drawn from the wheel; then the 6000 tickets terminating with figure 7 will be entitled to \$5 each. And suppose 41,530 to be the third number drawn from the wheel; then the 6000 tickets terminating with the figure 0 will be entitled to \$3 50 each.

Every package of 10 tickets will embrace all the terminating figures from 1 to 0—so that the holder of a package of 10 tickets, as put up by the Managers, must draw one of each of the three smallest denominations of prizes, and may draw ten other prizes.

A package of 10 whole tickets will cost \$35 00 And must draw nett . . . 14 87 1/2

Those who prefer adventuring for the large prizes only, can in this way, for \$20 12 1/2, get the Managers' Certificate for Ten Whole Tickets, entitling the holder to all the tickets may draw over \$14 87 1/2, that being the amount that the package must draw of necessity—say,

A certificate for a Package of 10 Whole tickets will be . . . \$20 12 1/2 For 10 Half tickets, . . . 10 06 1/2 For 10 Quarter tickets, . . . 5 03

All Orders from a distance, by mail (post-paid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prize-tickets in our previous Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, if addressed to STEVENSON & POINTS, Salisbury; and an account of the drawing will be forwarded immediately after its event.

Whole Tickets, . . . \$3 50 Halves, . . . 1 75 Quarters, . . . 0 87 1/2

Stevenson & Points, Managers.

Salisbury, Aug. 30, 1834.

Poetic



"The strains of Poesy I shall never die,
"While man can feel, or while the world is here;
"O'er the world's ruins, and the world's decay,
"And time shall be the witness of my power."

I CANNOT LOVE THEE!

I cannot love thee! thou hast sought in vain
To win this icy bosom to be thine;
Love's bright illusion never can again
Shed its bless'd influence on this heart of mine.

Oh tell me not of happiness in store—
Bid me not look to bright and joyous hours;
My hopes of bliss on earth have long been o'er—
A path of thorns is mine, unmix'd with flowers.

I cannot love thee!—Memory will not part
From hopes that bloom'd in life's unclouded day;
These broken dreams still hang around my heart,
And cloud with darkness all my onward way.

I saw the wreath, that should have been my own,
Placed on another's finely polish'd brow;
The vow—another's voice, with silver tone,
Before the altar breathed that changeless vow.

I cannot love thee!—Oh, couldst thou but know
How my heart sickens at the very thought
Of loving aught, in this cold world of woe,
But him—though false, yet ne'er, no ne'er forgot!

It may be that to think of him is wrong—
Oh that the past I might at once forget!
Would that his memory might not press so strong
Upon my heart!—too much I love him yet.

I cannot love thee now!—'tis all too late—
More than true friendship thou canst never claim;
The time is past—'tis it is woman's fate
To know but once Love's mild delicious flame!

VARIETY.

THE MOTHER.

"Earnestly did she strive to light up in their souls a pure and undying flame of love to their Creator, whose omniscient eye discerned every action—penetrated every recess of the heart; she told them, (the very soul of piety herself,) how much God loves little children, and rejoices at their obedience. Deep and lasting were the impressions produced upon himself and his little sisters; their hearts were united by the silver chains of affection, which have become more bright with the advance of life; and though all other early impressions have faded one by one, from the tablet of the memory, these alone, written upon the heart with the sunbeam of maternal piety, seemed to have defied the ravages of time. How congenial, how instructive, was her society! Anger, with its thousand furies, never invaded her bosom, nor did her lips ever utter the tones of violent reproach; if disobeyed, the pious rebuke, that sat upon her majestic brow, stung and goaded, like a scorpion, in the heart of the offender. Love, kindness, reason, was the armour of her warfare. But she was rarely disobeyed; in being so pure, so full of sweetest love and godliness, by the sound of her voice, the light of her countenance, subdued every turbulent emotion, tuned every chord into kindred sympathy, and all delighted to anticipate her will. The very name of mother is music to the savage and the Christian ear; but when endowed with unfading virtues, the grandeur of piety, moving in the very image of a saint, what sublime and solemn feelings thrill through the heart! The fount of sensibility is broken up, and streams of heavenly ether gush through every avenue of joyful and ecstatic bliss! From her early days, whatever the inclemency of the season, she was a faithful and constant attendant at the house of God; and the praises of her Redeemer, and the harps of Zion, were the sweetest harmony to her soul. It was not merely the exterior that assumed the semblance of devotion; but the workings of genuine faith, the fervent prayer and adoration of the heart sanctified by divine grace."

OLD CLOCKS.

I love to contemplate an old clock—one of those relics of by-gone time, that come down to us wrapt in veneration, telling their tale of simple yet touching interest. How erect and prim it stands in your corner, like some faded specimen of maiden antiquity! Its face bears evident marks of beauty—of beauty decayed, but not obliterated. It is plain that it has seen its best days, but equally evident is it that it was the pride and ornament of its day—unrivalled among its companions. How many eyes have watched the even tenor of its way, as it moved on in the never ending, yet still beginning journey of the hours. Hours! yea, years have gone by, since that aged monitor of time first started on its course. And they who sat out with it, in the morning of life, whose motions were as active, and whose principle of vitality—if that may be called so which animates a clock—were as strong—where are they? Do they yet linger in the walks of the village? Can they be seen under the old oak tree, or at the door of the cottage? I see them not there; yet there stands the old clock, clicking blithely and patiently as ever. The voice and footsteps are silent of those who journeyed up with it to the full period of a good old age. A new race has sprung up, long and far removed from the other; as they too watch the progress of the old clock, their hours are fleetly passing by, and time with them will soon be at a close. How impressive then the lesson taught by that old clock, and the simple inscription on its dial plate—"tempus fugit."

A New Partnership.—We announce to the public in general, and to our friends in particular, (as the advertisements have it,) that John J. Canan, one of the editors of this paper, entered into partnership, on Thursday the 17th inst., with Miss Margaret Davis, of this place. The terms of the contract were explained by the Rev. Morris M. Jones, and agreed to by the parties, in the presence of the requisite number of friends. All business relating to their mutual benefit will be hereafter carried on under the firm of J. J. Canan and Wife. [Ebenezer (Pa.) Spy.]

THE DUTCH WAGONER AND THE IRISH CARTER.

A Dutchman, with a Pennsylvania wagon and a strong team, yesterday met an Irish carter in Nassau street, opposite Dr. Spring's church, where the way is so cumbered up with piles of brick and other building materials, that it is impossible for two vehicles to pass each other. The Dutchman being very heavily laden, and his wagon unwieldy tho't it belonged to the Irishman to back out; while the latter, having "only a bit of a small cart jiss, and but one single horse foremost that," was of opinion that the Dutchman should give way. So there they were, directly at odds.

"Wal, mishter garter," said the wagoner, "here pe's we, slung enough, pe'wixt de bricks, de timber, and all de rest of de damp rubbish, vat unners up dish kreat wilterniss of a city."

"Faith, air, and ye're right, and so ye would be if ye was hang'd jiss; but ye're all in de wrong, intirely, to take up both sides of de strathewid ye're big lumberlin wagin as ye do. Pray be afther turnin out, will ye?"

"You vool you!—don't you zee, mit an eye, plintd as you pe, dat de road ish all plockt up mit de rubbish?"

"Sae it! to be sure I do, and so might any gintleman that had'n't an eye in his head. But that's no reason why ye should'n't turn out, no how."

"No reason!—why, you plunderin tog you, how gan I durn out o'er all dish tantin brick bats here, so high as de top of de meetin-house, all put? you pack out you own self, and not drubble me."

"I'll not do it, then."

"Wal, just as you gan affort, mishter garter! Vor mine bart, I pe's in no lurry; so I'll just pate mine horses, while you kitu retty to pack out."

The Dutchman then very leisurely hung a basket of provender on the head of each of his horses; and, lighting his pipe with a flint and a steel, sat down to wait for the backing out of the Irishman. This quite upset the philosophy of the carter. His Irish mercuriality could not wait for the moving of the Dutch phlegm; and his team was too weak to venture upon running a tilt against that of his antagonist. The police, too, might presently be along; wherefore, he concluded it would be the cheapest way to back out, and leave the victory to the Dutchman.—[New York Transcript.]

[An extract from Dr. Clark.]

The single man is an atom in society; the married man is a small community within himself. The former is the centre of his own existence, and lives for himself alone; the latter is diffused abroad, makes a much more important part of the body social, and provides both for its support and continuance. The single man lives, and does good for himself only; the married man lives both for himself and the public. Both the State and the church of Christ are dependent on the married man—as from him, under God, the one hath subjects, the other members; while the single man is but an individual in either, and by-and-by will cease from both, and having no posterity, is lost to the public forever. The married man, therefore, far from being in a state of inferiority to the single man, is beyond him, out of the limits of comparison. He can do all the good the other can do, though, perhaps, sometimes in a different way; and he can do ten thousand goods that the other cannot possibly do. And therefore both himself and his state are to be preferred infinitely more than the other.

Pretty Good.—Tip was a tippler when we knew him. He was in the habit of lounging about one of the bar rooms, taking every opportunity to get liquor free of expense. It was his peculiar way, when a glass was mixed, and the back of the purchaser turned, to drain the glass, and slip sily oil. The hostler had called for a glass of brandy when Tip came in. He immediately thought of a trick, and left his brandy upon the bar, while he stepped to the door. On returning, he saw the glass empty, and exclaimed, "Brandy and opium enough to kill forty men! Who drank that poison I had prepared?" Tip was frightened: "I," stammered he. "You are a dead man," said Brush. "What shall I do?" said Tip. "Down with a pint of lamp oil," answered Brush; and down went the pint of lamp oil; and Tip not only got over the poison, but the tipping too.—Dunstable Telegraph.

Dancing.—Dancing is an amusement which was much more in vogue during the last century than the present. Our grandmothers used to make a business of it, although be it said, to their credit, that in those days the voluptuous waltz was unknown. In an old paper published in 1769, we perceive a notice of a marriage in New London, of a Daniel Shaw, of Marlborough, to Miss Grace Coit of Marlborough. It is stated that the young lady was as usual embellished with every qualification requisite to render a married life agreeable. On the evening succeeding the day of the marriage, a ball was given by the father of the bridegroom at his Mansion House, in New London, at which were present ninety-two of the principal ladies and gentlemen of the place, who by half-past 12 o'clock, when the company broke up, had danced ninety-two jigs, fifty two country dances, forty-five minuets, and seventeen horn pipes. The belles and beaux of this degenerated age would shrink from the idea of performing such a feat.—Boston Ad.

Russian Ladies.—The ladies eat and sleep so much, that they early grow out of all shape and proportion; and among them, of course, this excessive corpulence is thought particularly charming. The common people, on seeing such a figure waddling along, generally exclaim, in admiration, "How thick and beautiful she is!" They are almost all smeared and bedaubed with paint, even among the peasantry; and among the rich merchants' wives, jet black teeth are still esteemed a particular beauty.

Measures and Men.—Married at Washington, on the 17th instant, Mr. Josiah Peck, to Miss Amelia Bushel.

NEW YORK POLICE.

The Pleasures of Wedlock.—This morning a well-dressed woman, calling herself Mary Callaghan, applied to the magistrate at the upper Police for a warrant against her husband, whom she accused of general ill-usage and neglect of his marriage duties; but as she could not explain to the satisfaction of the Justice the extent of the ill-usage, he refused the application. Resolved, however, on accomplishing her purpose, she hastened to the lower police office, and renewed her complaint with success. A warrant was granted against the husband, a domestic in the family of a reverend gentleman in St. Mark's-place; and Collins, the officer, was deputed to serve it. In the mean time the magistrates having changed their stations, the parties appeared in the afternoon at the upper office, before the Justice who granted the process. The woman being desired to prefer her complaint, told the story of her wrongs in a torrent of words, which flowed with a rapidity that mocks description. The magistrate, who is one of the most precise of mortals, stared in perfect amazement, whilst the poor husband, as if in dread of consequences, gradually retreated from his loving rib until he reached the farthest end of the room. The tempest having attained its height, gradually subsided; and the lady, concluding her story, turned to the husband, and, in the most coaxing tone, asked—Isn't it all true, John, dear? But John, dear, was not to be coaxed, and kept at a respectful distance until by repeated invitations from the magistrate, he at length summoned courage enough to advance.

Well Callaghan, said the Judge, what have you to answer to this charge?

Callaghan—Sure I've enough, and more than enough to answer. Me wife, that is Mrs. Callaghan, when she fits on her, lades me the devil's own life.

Mrs. C.—John, dear—be asey.

Callaghan—Do all that I can, your honor, there's no pleasing her.

Mrs. C.—(Groaning) Och hone.

Callaghan—We had a comfortable house and plenty to ate, but she made the one too hot to hold us, and the other she always spoiled in the cooking, till at last she drive me clean out.

Mrs. C.—Dacency, John ma Bouchel, dacency.

Callaghan—I made money be me business; but what's money without comfort; so I want to serve, and its even there she won't have me alone.

Mrs. C.—(her anger rising) Lave ye alone! I haven't ye left me alone and taken up with serving maids and the likes of them? Answer me that, you creature.

Justice—Woman, recollect where you are.

Callaghan—All jealousy and temper, your honor. It was only this morning that she came and smashed the winders, and kicked up the devil's own row, until I let her in; and thin, what does she do, but opens me trunk and me bank book and tuck out twenty-two dollars.

Mrs. C.—(furiously.) And if I did, what's that to you. I suppose you want it for your fine ladies.

Judge (rapping with his rule on the desk.) Silence, woman.

Mrs. C.—Divil burn the silence I'll kape 'till I have me ducs.

Callaghan (entreatingly.) Biddy, hould your tongue.

Mrs. C. (foaming with rage.) Not for the like of you, ye blaguard. I'll tache ye to demane yourself wid undacency to your lawful wife. And so saying, Mrs. Callaghan, with the violence of a fury, pitched into her unfortunate husband right and left, pummeling him in a most unmerciful manner.

The affrighted officers fled different ways, some jumped on the benches, others ran to the door. In vain the magistrate rapped with his ruler, exclaiming, "Woman be quiet, have you no respect for this place?—Officers separate them."

All this while Mrs. C. was exercising her fists on the carcass of her liege lord, until at length Collins and another officer plucked up courage enough to force the virago from her unrelenting victim.

Judge—Callaghan, make affidavit to this outrage, and I'll punish her.

Callaghan—No, Sir, I can't do that;—I don't wish to have her hurt.

Judge—Very well, but she shall not escape so easily. Mr. Collins, do you make the affidavit of this breach of the peace.

In obedience to this mandate, Collins subscribed the necessary affidavit, and the pugnacious lady was consigned to merited imprisonment.

Female Independence.—A young lady, named Miss Green, on the 4th of July last delivered an oration in Augusta, Maine. She concluded her remarks in the following spirited strain:

"If I shall have been so happy as to gain the approbation of those for whose sake I have so far departed from the strict limit which ancient prejudices have long prescribed to our sex, I shall be amply repaid for all the meers of wittlings and fools. [Cheers.]—I have been only desirous of winning the approving smile of the nobler sex for my sentiments, not for myself; and I say unto you, lords of creation, as you call yourselves, if you doubt my sincerity—I proclaim it here in the face of all Augusta, now assembled around me, and you may believe me or not, as you please—that there is not one among you, Tom, Dick, or Harry, that I would give a brass thimble to call 'husband,' to-morrow!"

A New York paper, in speaking of the ladies' dresses of the present fashion, says they are like the Dutchman's rope, "too short at both ends."

A Gentle Hint.—A spruce young beau, gallanting his intended a few evenings since, was conversing upon the late turn out, when he remarked that he "wished he was able to maintain all the factory girls in Lowell one six months, he would do it to prevent their returning to the mills." His fair one, who had been a silent listener to his patriotic discourse, replied with a sigh, "Ah, I wish you was able to maintain one of them."—Lowell Bulletin.

MISSIONARY MEETING.

Seven missionaries, being about to embark from this city for Smyrna during the present week, received their instructions on Sabbath evening, in the Essex-street Church. The house was full, and the services were very interesting and impressive. The instructions were read by the Rev. Mr. Winer, one of the Secretaries of the American Board of Foreign Missions. Addresses were made by the Rev. Mr. Winslow, late Missionary to Ceylon, and Rev. Dr. Beecher; introductory prayer by the Rev. Dr. Jenks. Mr. Winslow's address was especially to the missionaries, and was highly practical and to the point. He bade them discard all romantic ideas, and to expect discouragement and disappointment; cautioned them against indolence and self-confidence; and inculcated the virtues of humility, unity of spirit, cheerfulness, faith, patience, and perseverance. All his remarks were delivered in an affectionate manner, and an experience of fifteen years abundantly qualified him to point out the difficulties of missionary life. Dr. Beecher remarked, that infidels reasoned correctly upon human principles, that we should not convert the world by sending out a few missionaries, but they left out of view the Holy Ghost, which was promised by our Redeemer. The power of God was with the feeble arm of the solitary Missionary. He dwelt much upon the success which had crowned the cause, the revivals of religion at Missionary stations and at home, since the first five missionaries were sent from this country. We had taken care of home, too, and had received back with interest the blessings we had poured upon foreign shores.

The missionaries are Rev. John B. Adger and wife, of South Carolina; Rev. Samuel R. Houston and wife, of Virginia; Rev. Lorenzo W. Pease and wife, of the State of New York; and Rev. James L. Merrick, a native of Massachusetts. Mr. Merrick is designated to the Mahomedans of Persia; Mr. Adger to the Armenians, to reside at Smyrna or Constantinople; Mr. Houston and Mr. Pease to the Greeks; the former to be stationed on the island of Scio, the latter on the island of Cyprus.—They sail to-morrow in the brig Padang, for Smyrna.—Boston Commercial.

Magic of a name.—What romantic lady has not wept over the fate of Charlotte and Werter? The very name of Charlotte is replete with sentiment; but did curiosity ever prompt thee to ask the other name of the heroine? Goethe, who wrote the 'Sorrows of Werter,' has revealed the secret in the memoirs of his own life. Her name was Bump! Charlotte Bump! Here is an end to the romance of it, and what a peppy Werter must have been to blow out his brains for a girl named Charlotte Bump!

No Fear for Music.—A bachelor of Woonsocket Falls, R. I., after descending on the evils of carrying infants to meeting, which he considers all but an unpardonable sin, thus expresses his abhorrence of the cries of the child. "I can stand firm and face a hurricane; I can brook the tempest, and listen to the roar of an earthquake, but oh! ladies deliver me from the cry of sucklings in the house of God!"

The New York Sun says: "There is an old lady, now in this city, who sells peaches and apples at the corner of the street, who once the wife of a wholesale dealer in Pearl street, whose property was estimated at two hundred thousand dollars. A rare lesson this to the sons and daughters of pride, who put a false estimate on the value of riches."

A tailor in Virginia has discovered a plan of making coats without the usual seam in the back, which are said to fit better than those having the regular seam.

Valuable Lands, Houses, &c. IN THE MARKET.

THE Subscriber, having determined on moving to the West during the ensuing fall or winter, wishes to sell

THE TRACT OF LAND on which he now resides, four miles west of Salisbury, on the Beattie's Ford road, containing 455 Acres,

40 or 50 acres of which are freshly cleared. There is on the premises an excellent DWELLING-HOUSE, together with all the necessary out-buildings—new Grist, Stables, &c. The place is an excellent stand for a House of Entertainment.

ALSO FOR SALE Another Tract of Land, Lying on both sides of Grant's Creek, six miles southwest of Salisbury,

Containing 507 Acres.

From 150 to 200 Acres are cleared, about 20 of which is excellent Meadow in good order. There is a good DWELLING-HOUSE on the land, a Barn, and other out-buildings. Terms will be made accommodating to any one wishing to purchase.

Any one desiring to see the Property, will please call on the Subscriber, living four miles from Salisbury, on the road to Beattie's Ford.

There will also be sold, at public auction, On Tuesday, the 21st day of October, ON THE ABOVE PREMISES,

A quantity of HAY, FODDER, &c.; GRAIN of all kinds; STOCK of all kinds; All my Plantation Utensils;

Together with various other articles, too tedious to mention. Terms made known on the day of sale.

MATTHEW B. LOCKE.

N.B. Should the above tract of Land not be disposed of before the 21st day of October, they will also be sold on that day, to the highest bidder. M. B. LOCKE.

September 6, 1834.

POLITICAL.

Constitution of the United States.

Agreed upon in Congress, September 17th, 1787.

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ART. I. SEC. 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SEC. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States; and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

2. No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who, when elected, shall be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three; Massachusetts eight; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one; Connecticut five; New York six; New Jersey four; Pennsylvania eight; Delaware one; Maryland six; Virginia ten; North Carolina five; South Carolina five; and Georgia three.

4. When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

5. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SEC. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided, as equally as may be, into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class, at the expiration of the fourth year; and of the third class, at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year. And if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

3. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

4. The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

5. The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro tempore in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

6. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit, under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law.

SEC. 4. 1. The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall, by law, appoint a different day.

SEC. 5. 1. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members; and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in each manner and under such penalties as each House may provide.

2. Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behaviour, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, may expel a member.

3. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of each House, on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

4. Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

SEC. 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

SEC. 7. 1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. But in all such cases, the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent the operation of this rule, in which case it shall not be a law.

3. Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary, (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SEC. 8. 1. The Congress shall have power—To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises, shall be uniform throughout the United States.

2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States.

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes.

4. To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States.

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and fix the standard of weights and measures.

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States.

7. To establish post offices and post roads.

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries.

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court.

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations.

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water.

12. To raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.

13. To provide and maintain a navy.

14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions.

16. To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia, according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

17. To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, and other needful buildings;—and

18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SEC. IX. 1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

2. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

3. No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State. No preference shall be given, by any regulation of commerce or revenue, to the ports of one State, over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one State be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

6. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

7. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

SEC. X. 1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

2. No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States, and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war, in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

SEC. XI. 1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:—

2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

3. The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the President of the Senate, directed to the President of the Senate.

SEC. XII. 1. The President of the United States shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such a majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall choose between them, by ballot one of them for President. If no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall, like manner, choose the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of a President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors, shall be the Vice President. But if there shall remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose between them, by ballot one of them for Vice President. (Amended, see amendments, Art. XII.)

4. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

5. No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office, who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

6. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

7. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or of any of them.

8. Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

SEC. III. 1. The President shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices; and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur: and he shall nominate and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint, ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the Congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of department.

3. The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SEC. III. 1. He shall, from time to time, give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed; and he shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SEC. IV. 1. The President, Vice President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ART. IV. SEC. 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may, from time to time, ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the Supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior; and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SEC. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States, between a State and citizens of another State, between citizens of different States, between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens, or subjects. (See amendments, Art. XI.)

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations, as the Congress shall make.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trials shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SEC. III. 1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

2. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason; but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attained.

ART. IV. SEC. 1. Full faith and credit shall be given, in each State, to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings, of every other State. And the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings, shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SEC. II. 1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

2. A person charged in any State, with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the Executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

3. No person held to service or labour in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labour; but shall be delivered upon claim of the party to whom such service or labour may be due.

SEC. III. 1. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State, nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislature of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting, the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

SEC. IV. 1. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive, (when the Legislature cannot be convened,) against domestic violence.

ART. V. The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legisla-

tures of three-fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress. Provided, that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ART. VI. All debts contracted, and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

2. This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all the treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any thing in the Constitution or law of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound, by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ART. VII. 1. The ratification of the Conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

Done in Convention, by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the twelfth. In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President, and Deputy from Virginia.

New Hampshire.....JOHN LANGDON,
NICHOLAS GILMAN.

Massachusetts.....NATHANIEL GORHAM,
RUFUS KING.

Connecticut.....WILLIAM SAM'L JOHNSON,
ROGER SHERMAN.

New York.....ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

New Jersey.....WILLIAM LIVINGSTON,
DAVID BREARLY,
WILLIAM PATTERSON,
JONATHAN DAYTON.

Pennsylvania.....BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,
THOMAS MIFFLIN,
ROBERT MORRIS,
GEORGE CLYMER,
THOMAS FITZSIMMONS,
JARED INGERSOLL,
JAMES WILSON,
GOVERNUR MORRIS.

Delaware.....GEORGE READ,
GUNNING BEDFORD, jr.,
JOHN DICKINSON,
RICHARD BASSETT,
JACOB BROOM.

Maryland.....JAMES M'HENRY,
DANIEL OF ST. JOHN JENIFER,
DANIEL CARROL.

Virginia.....JOHN BLAIR,
JAMES MADISON, jr.

North Carolina.....WILLIAM BLOUNT,
RICHARD DOBBS SPAIGHT,
HUGH WILLIAMSON.

South Carolina.....JOHN BUTLER,
C. COTESWORTH PINCKNEY,
CHARLES PINCKNEY,
PIERCE BUTLER.

Georgia.....WILLIAM FEW,
ABRAHAM BALDWIN.

Attest: WILLIAM JACKSON, Secretary.

[Amendments shall appear next week.]

LITERARY.

PROSPECTUS OF THE WASHINGTON INSTITUTE:

Being the plan for a School, to be situated in Washington City, D. C., in which two hundred Students will defray the expense of their education, board, and clothing, by laboring in a printing-office.

Our connection with the public press was accidental—commencing in December, 1823. Up to that period, we had but little to do with politics, and less with newspapers. Our daily observation, since then, has convinced us that there is a radical disease in the press, and he will be a public benefactor, who contributes to its cure. The youngest apprentice in a printing office is called the printer's devil, because he is the drudge, the errand boy, the menial of the establishment. In the infancy of the art, it was difficult to obtain educated and respectable apprentices; and to those who reflect on the influence of early associations, it is matter of surprise, that so many have risen above the caste; that so few, when they have attained men's estate, remain what they were—a mere printer's devil. It is because the avocations of a printer are intellectual, and that, under a proper course of instruction, the profession is calculated to impart wisdom, and to inculcate correct principles. Yet, printers are but men, and being men, they, like other men, yield to the pressure of circumstances; this is exemplified in the history of the party press; (and most of our presses are of that class.) How is the evil to be cured? Our plan begins at the root. It elevates the moral of the press, by educating and rendering independent those to whom it must necessarily be committed.

Of all the mechanic arts, printing is best suited to a manual labor school. We propose to establish a school capable of giving constant employment, and thorough classical and scientific education, to two hundred boys.

Our plan is as follows:—No student to be admitted under eleven or over fourteen years of age. Upon his introduction into the school, each is told that his continuance there depends upon himself; that his object in coming there is to obtain an education, at the same time he learns a useful trade; that he is expected to defray the expenses of his education, as well as to pay for his board and clothing—that eight hours per day will be allotted to labor, five hours to study, and eleven hours to refreshment, recreation, and sleep. That he will not be required to perform any menial duty; all of which is done by servants employed for that purpose—that all corporal punishment is forbidden, and solitary confinement substituted—that no one in the school, from the principal to the youngest student, shall at any time use abusive language—reproof shall be in the tone of admonition, and an appeal always made to the principal.

He is told that these regulations are made to protect his feelings, to promote a lofty spirit of independence; and by inculcating a proper sense of what is due to others, to teach what is due to his own honor and character; that those who are educated in most of our public institutions, are educated and clothed at the expense of their parents and friends; that he is about to educate, feed, and clothe himself; that he will do more; for, if he is in-

dustrious, after the first year he can regularly earn from one to three dollars per week, beyond the expenses of his education, board, and clothing; and that all he earns, beyond such expenses, will be set apart, and constitute a fund to be loaned to him, after he becomes of age, to enable him to commence business in life, so soon as an opportunity for a prudent investment occurs; which sum is to be repaid in small annual instalments. He is told that competent persons will give him instruction in the languages, arts and sciences, and that all he can learn at the best public institution, is within his reach. He is also told that the highest honors which his country can bestow, are open to his ambition, and that the purpose of the institution is to qualify him to fill them—and as evidence of what industry and intelligence can do, he is invited to peruse the life of Franklin. But above all, he is enjoined to take as his guide and counselor, the Bible—a copy of which is presented to him.

Parents or guardians are required to provide for the support of any student who may be dismissed from the school on account of insubordination, misconduct, or bad health; and also to pay any extraordinary expenses for medical attendance. Each is placed in a class, under the charge of a monitor, who is at all times responsible for his deportment. He is at first set to work on printed copy, and each is required to read and correct his own proof; if the first is foul, a review is taken, and another review, until the errors are corrected; the several slips are first examined by the monitor, the errors counted and noted, when it is passed to the proof reader, who, in a memorandum book, credits each student with the composition and charges him with the errors. These credits and debits are regularly carried into a ledger, so that at the end of his term, each student will know what he has done, and the errors he has made in doing it. This ledger forms a perfect merit roll, which always speaks for itself—giving a wholesome stimulus to industry, without the envy usually generated in schools.

It will be seen that the student is required to spell well, to read correctly, and to understand what he has read. By correcting the errors, whether of spelling or grammar, he learns the philosophy of the language, even if he were ignorant of the rules; and it is obvious that as he is aided by competent teachers, his labor as a compositor will greatly contribute to advance his regular studies. The moral of such a school is, that he, who, in his infancy, has fed, clothed, and educated himself, and especially if in his minority he has provided a capital wherewith to commence business for himself, will necessarily have too much character to become a dependent upon other men. He will have the spirit and feeling of a freeman, and will act as becomes an American citizen. The end of this school is not to inculcate peculiar political opinions. It is to educate men, that they may have intelligence to think for themselves, and independence to act up to the principles which their judgments may approve. What would be the condition of the public mind if the press of the United States was under the guidance of such men now?

Of the utility of such a school, there can be no difference of opinion. Can it be put into successful operation? It will be successful if we can secure for it the public confidence. Our object has been to enlist in its aid the great interests of society, and to connect it with each, by the publication of a paper deserving their continuous support.

The United States Telegraph, which will give constant employment to about fifty boys. This paper is devoted to politics and news.

The Metropolitan, devoted to polite literature, the arts and sciences, and music, which will give employment to about twenty-five boys.

The Medical Register, devoted to Medical and Chirurgical science, edited by Dr. Granville Sharpe Pattison, of Jefferson College, Philadelphia, which gives employment to about twenty-five boys.

And the Jurist, devoted to the learned profession of the law, and edited by Judge Cranch.—This will give employment to twenty-five more.

There are three other great interests: Religion, Agriculture, and the Mechanic Arts. We submit proposals for these, and will commence the publication of the Sacred Classics immediately. We have already issued fifty-two numbers of the Farmer's Register and the Mechanic's Register; but in consequence of the great expense of getting up the other works, they have been suspended for a short time, when it is hoped that their publication will be revived under more favorable auspices. In addition to these means of employment, we have connected with the establishment a book-binding and stereotype foundry, in which other students will be employed.

The school will depend upon works which promise permanent employment to the scholars. We have chosen Politics, Literature, Physics, Law, and Religion, for a commencement; we hold Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts in reserve. These are the permanent interests of society, and each expands with the increase of population and the increased prosperity of the country.

By combining them together, there is a saving of capital, of superintendence, of house-rent, of firewood, of clerk hire, and of general expense; but the great saving is in the employment of the students themselves; the wages of a journeyman are from nine to fifteen dollars per week, the expense of a student say four dollars per week—upon an average, the relative labor is as one dollar to six or six and two-thirds cents. The saving is equal to two dollars per week, which in a school of one hundred and fifty would be three hundred dollars per week, or fifteen thousand six hundred dollars per annum; thus constituting a fund for the compensation of teachers.

Our experience has demonstrated that the saving will be more than two dollars per week, after the first two years. At this rate, the result to the student will be, that, after paying all the expense of his board, clothing, and education, he will have to his credit, when he becomes of age, the sum of seven hundred and twenty-eight dollars—a sum sufficient to set him up in business as an editor, a lawyer, a physician, or, if he prefers to plant himself as an independent freeman, to purchase and stock a farm in the rich lands of the west.

DUFF GREEN.

Washington City, 28th August, 1834.

Opinion in England.—The Liverpool



THE CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY:

Saturday, September 20, 1834.

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

We regret, for several reasons, to see some of the Whig papers in North Carolina recommending a State Convention to nominate a candidate for the Presidency. In the first place, because we believe that such a measure would at once produce an excitement in the State, that would withdraw public attention from objects of great importance, which can only be effected by steady and concentrated efforts. We allude to Internal Improvement, and the Reform of our State Constitution.

Never, since the failure of the late Judge Murphy's scheme, has it been practicable to produce the same tone, on the former subject, that existed previous to that fatal catastrophe. We are approaching, now, a healthy state of feeling in relation to the same matter; and, when we consider its importance, and the difficulty of bringing the public mind to act on it liberally, we feel much anxiety to avert every thing that can interfere with it.

A majority of the People in the State have much at heart, also, an amendment of the State Constitution. There is now every reason to hope that this object may be effected, unless retarded again by the interposition of another great cause of popular excitement. It is well known that eleven years ago we were as near, as now, the accomplishment of this, when the almost unexampled excitement of the then pending Presidential contest usurped the place of our local concerns, and for a while silenced entirely the cry for Constitutional Reform.

We therefore hope that those at least who are friendly to those great State objects will not aid in diverting public attention, now, into another channel. It is true there is already some excitement, as there ought to be, in regard to the next Presidency; but it is not so all-absorbing as it would be were the several parties in the State decisively arrayed under their selected leaders.

But we think that, even in relation to the Presidential Election itself, the proposed movement on the part of the Whigs would be premature. Though united, as their name indicates, in opposition to Executive encroachments, the Whigs are still divided in sentiment on other points. This unhappy state of things, which has been produced by the intemperate conduct of a few heated partisans, is yielding, as we trust, to the necessity, which all now perceive, of resisting a common enemy. But we should hesitate to risk the possibility of an open rupture in Convention; and should prefer waiting somewhat longer the course of events, which is gradually removing the obstacles to a more intimate union among the Whigs.

It is well known that the Whigs can gain nothing by time, while they are continually decreasing in numerical strength. They are well aware of this, although they affect to think otherwise. Hence it would be very move they most desire, if the Whigs should prematurely go into Convention, and there disagree.—The motto of the Regency is, "Divide and conquer the enemy, and then divide the spoils." While the cry of the Whigs is, "Let us first save the Constitution, and divide the spoils of victory to its fortification from all future assaults."

What good could the Whigs effect by going into a Convention this fall? There are already some half dozen or more candidates in nomination, in opposition to the Regency candidate. Is it proposed, or intended, that the Whigs of North Carolina should at once take their stand in favor of one of these? What good would result from this course? And, if it be for the purpose of selecting a candidate who has not yet been named, would that have a greater tendency to unite the Whigs, to keep the election out of the House of Representatives, and to defeat the "heir apparent?"

We may be wrong, but we entertain the opinion, and many friends of observation concur with us, that such a course would defeat the object of the Whigs. We believe that if we should prematurely attempt to select an acceptable candidate, and fail in doing so, our fate—the fate of Whig principles—would be sealed in North Carolina, and that we might at once "give up the good old ship," with her crew and cargo, to be at pleasure, for at least eight years, by the Magicians of Kinderhook, the remainder subject to the appointment of the Kitchen Cabinet.

We hope the Whigs throughout the State will ponder these things, and not act hastily where so much depends upon their action.

A GOOD SIGN FROM THE EAST.

The "Tarborough Free Press," of the 12th instant, contains a well-written essay in favor of Constitutional Reform. This is most cheering, as it emanates from a section of the State that has hitherto most strenuously opposed all change. The writer promises a series of papers on the subject. The object of the first one is to prove that a Convention may be limited, and thus to remove the apprehensions of those who oppose the meeting of such a body, lest it might destroy all that is valuable, as well as all that is faulty, in our present Constitution.

We hail this sign as the harbinger of success to the friends of Reform, and of future unanimity and good feeling between different sections of our native State. The essay contains much sound doctrine, well sustained by reasoning; but, as we are pressed for room, we can only say that the doctrines inculcated in it are generally adopted where our paper circulates most extensively, we will give only the opening and concluding paragraphs.

"The State Constitution.—No. 1.—Every intelligent candid man, who has watched the progress of publication, will readily acknowledge that the question relating to the amendment of our State Constitution is no longer an original one. A decided majority of the people of the State have, at the polls, rendered a verdict against the existing Constitution; and, sooner or later, a Convention is inevitable. It is idle, then, in the present temper of the public mind, to waste time in discussing the abstract propriety of the contemplated change, or in indulging pathetic eulogies upon the present and succeeding numbers, it is my purpose to present, for public consideration, some of the interesting points connected with this great question, which has so long and so unhappily distracted our State.

"With regard to the mode by which the limitations may be imposed, I can see no objection to that which has been practiced in other States and our own. The Legislature embodying, as the theory of our government would imply, the popular will, recommends to the people a Convention for the correction of certain specific defects in the present Constitution. The people adopt the recommendation, by electing delegates in accordance with it, reserving to themselves the ultimate right of confirming or rejecting the amendments proposed by the Convention. Will it be questioned, that a Convention thus constituted is not as clearly restricted by the terms of the legislative recommendation, sustained by the solemn sanction of the people, as is the Legislature itself to its legitimate sphere of action?"

THE WASHINGTON INSTITUTE.

We solicit public attention to the prospectus of an institution under the above title, to be found in a preceding column. In this age of advancement in every thing that ennobles and adds to the happiness of man, it gives us pleasure to record and advocate a scheme which holds out promises of so much usefulness—not only to society in general, but especially to our craft.—We rate very high the utility of our profession, and have lamented that it has not advanced to a higher stand in respectability, technical skill, and independence. We think the plan Gen. Green proposes will do much to obviate the difficulties with which both editors and printers have to contend; and we see no reason why success should not attend his efforts in so good a cause. Doubtless, the immediate effect of an establishment of the kind will be to depress the interests of journeymen printers who are dependent upon their labor for support, but we look to the advance of the profession, and in the prospect discern for our brethren a rank far above that which they at present occupy.

"We extract the following story, or fable, from the Augusta (Georgia) Sentinel, a paper edited by Augustus B. Longstreet, Esq., formerly a Judge in his native State, and a gentleman of fine talents and much wit and humor:

"No. 30.—To the Longnames, alias the Mormons.—When I was a boy, I had a dog, which I called Rover; and a lazy selfish dog he was. I often tried to coax Rover to school with me, and usually started with a roll of bread as a strong argument. As long as I could give Rover a reason from the roll, he believed the school-house a pleasant place, the boys good fellows, and the road capital. But when Rover found he had got the last crumb, he quit me for the cook and house-servant. Do you see the moral, Mormons?"

If we mistake not, the moral of the story is this—Rover, the dog, is designed to represent one of those selfish politicians who will not budge a foot without pay, but will go any where, and be led by any body, provided he receives a good large loaf.

There are a good many "Rovers" in the U. States, who followed the Republican leaders as long as they had office to bestow, but deserted whenever the "last crumb" was dispensed, and went over to the cook, (Amos Kendall), and the house-servant, (W. B. Lewis).

THE CHOLERA SUBSIDING.

The following statement, taken from the N. York American of the 20th instant, it will be seen that the Cholera is subsiding in that city:

"Public Health.—The whole number of interments in this city for the week ending on Saturday morning, was 49 less, and the deaths by Cholera 44 less, than during the previous week.

Board of Health—Sunday, Sept. 7.

The Board reports that, during the last 24 hours, there have been reported to them—
In the city practice generally, 9 deaths.
At the Duane street Hospital, 5
At the Greenwich street Hospital, 3
At the Bellevue Hospital, 2
Total deaths, 19

Curious.—The Village Record states, on the most credible authority, that a number of hen's eggs have been found in Westchester County, Pa., with the word "WAR," in distinct and handsome characters, written legibly upon them. The letters are raised above the level of the shell, like the letters used for instructing the blind. Those who have seen the eggs, state that they must be natural productions, and that there cannot be any deception. It is also affirmed that every egg containing the letters is also marked, with equal plainness, "1836."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

In relation to the above wonderful statement, the Georgia Times remarks:

"If letters are traced with tallow, and the egg placed in vinegar, this effect will be produced. But, if these prophetic eggs are natural productions, we wonder how the hens of Westchester became acquainted with the secrets of the Union Party of South Carolina! They are the only persons, that we know of, who anticipate being 'driven to the field of arms.'"

Our brother Editor of the Georgia Times has surely forgot that there was a considerable flight of hen-pecked cocks from South Carolina to Pennsylvania in 1833, or he would not express the "wonder" above.

We have received the first No. of a neat little paper, just commenced in Richmond, called the "Methodist Sunday-School Recorder." Both the original and selected matter promise well. The price is \$1.25 for single copies, in advance, or 20 copies will be sent to a school or club for \$20.

It must be admitted, on all hands, that Major Downing is a "master hand" at making things plain, by his peculiar tact at illustration by men and matters in every-day life. The false issue which designing politicians are endeavoring to bring about between the Bank and the People, has been hit at by the Major, in the following happy manner:

It is a plucky curious piece of business when one comes to think on't, to see how things have got twisted round right round round first on the Bank question—and to understand it, I must tell you that story about old Squire Peabody.

When the Squire first went down to Socco, he bought a considerable of a farm, and seen it was more than he wanted to fence in at first, he let a good piece on't go out into commons, and all the neighbors used to pasture their cattle on't; but the Squire's family began to grow up, and one of his sons, who had been studyin' with lawyer Joslyn, he come home, and just about that time the neighbors had called a town meetin' about this commons, and passed resolutions, and one of those resolutions said that seen Squire Peabody's farm lay right along side of this commons, and other folks had to drive their cows over three miles to pasture them on't—Squire Peabody ought either to pay the difference for pasturin' his cattle, or ought not to be allowed to have any cattle at all on't; and Ezra Gleasing, that

point o'd chap you've heard me on before, and a role politician, he went as far as to give a toast down in the bar-room, arter the meeting broke up, sayin'—"Eternal hostility agin' old Squire Peabody and his cows, and the honor of all the cattle in the neighborhood reside's in it."

The Squire was a peaceable critter as ever was, and never did nothing without Law on his side—and his son told him straight up to him, as soon as they heard of this they began to muster up old deeds, and got the campus and surveyin' chains, and the next day there was a terrible do all about Socco, when folks began to muster posts and rails goin' up round every acre of the commons, for there warn't an acre on't that the Squire hadn't paid for years ago. So arter the Squire showed 'em what his right was, and they all had to knock under, he let 'em pasture their cows on the commons as before—but to keep 'em from takin' too many liberties, he used to turn in a few of his old ring-tail roasters jest to keep the rest in some kind of order, and so that all should have fair play.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer.

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

We have paid but little attention to the flying reports which have from time to time reached us of disturbances in the British West Indies, consequent on the going into operation of the abolition of slavery law. Our own opinion on the effects of this law is—and we are pretty well convinced of its correctness—that little or no change will be produced by it in the relations already existing between master and slave; the name will be changed—nothing more: the slave will become an apprentice, but he will be in reality still a slave, and the British nation will pay a large sum of money, in addition to the heavy burdens they already have to endure, for a praiseworthy but misplaced philanthropy. A law which is at variance with the interests and feelings of a whole community, can never be enforced. They may be compelled to submit to its enactment, but they will always find means to elude the operation of its offensive provisions. We have been favored with the following letter from St. Barts, detailing some disturbances which had followed the promulgation of the abolition of slavery in St. Kitts. We have no doubt they have been speedily suppressed. It is not in the small islands or crown colonies that any danger is to be apprehended from negro insurrection.

St. Barts, August 12, 1834.

The Island of Kitts was, in the beginning of this month, put in great confusion by the new free negroes, who would not as usual go to their work; saying, as they were free like Buckra, they had nothing to do but eat, drink, and sleep. By a boat arrived yesterday from Sandy Point, we were informed that about 15 or 20 were killed, several flogged to death, and a great number are to be sent to Bermuda or Halifax. About 3 to 400 retired to the mountains, and are to be hunted like wild beasts.

It is reported that Antiguan and Montserrat are under martial law. By a gentleman from Martinique we were also informed that the malatoes who were taken at the revolt in December last had been tried by the Supreme Court—16 were condemned to be hanged, the remainder (about 72) to be sent to the galleys, for more or less time.

I can assure you, my dear sir, that in this part of the world we live upon volcanoes, although we have but very little risk in this island.
Pork, 7 to 8¢; beef, 15 to 16¢; beef, No. 1, 8 to 9¢; mutton, 12 to 14¢; rice flour, 4 to 5¢; sugar, 4 to 5¢; lard, 12 to 13¢.

WESTERN ELECTIONS.

The question of an entire Whig victory in Illinois, no longer remains doubtful. The Vandavia Whig, received yesterday morning, contains the latest official returns from the elections.

The following are the successful candidates and their political characters:

Duncan, (Governor) Whig; Jenkins, (Lieutenant-Governor) Whig.

Members of Congress: Reynolds, Whig; Casey, Bank-man; May, Bank-man.

Duncan's majority is 4,000; that of Jenkins is from 2 to 3,000. Every candidate who expressed an opinion against a Bank, or in favor of Mr. Van Buren, lost his election. Mr. Anderson, who, it had been stated, was elected Lieutenant-Governor, and who was then claimed by the Globe, although a Bank-man and a Whig, has lost his election.—Will the Globe claim the other candidate now?

[New York Courier and Enquirer.

Can any one devise ways and means to get rid of that stubborn limb of aristocracy, the United States Senate? It is a monster second only to the Bank. In Louisiana the rebels seem to hold their own.—Porter and Waggaman, or two more inecerate whigs, will doubtless be returned. In Kentucky there is no hope of keeping either Clay or Bibb at home. Virginia has put all our tory friends under her Leigh. New Jersey, ungrateful New Jersey, whose peace-loving inhabitants we have in a great measure relieved from the noise of the spindle and the loom, continues to support those daring traitors, Southard and Frelinghuysen. In the east, we have scarcely anything left but a barren hill. In the west, not a tree of the forest is ours; nothing but a pitiless Kame. Worse than all, we fear that Mississippi will send back "old Poin" upon us. If any one can suggest a prevention for these evils, he will confer a great favor on the Greatest and the Best, and shall be rewarded with a mail contract and extra bids. Letters addressed to Amos Kendall, Esq., Washington, will receive immediate attention.—N. Y. Star.

The London Gazette contains a notification, from the Lord Chamberlain, that each person, upon being presented to the King, is to "kneel upon the right knee, and kiss his majesty's hand; then rise, bow, and retire." If the whole nation had been willing to follow the servile example of the collar boys, we should before this have had some such "notification" from King Andrew.—N. C. Whig.

Israhim Pacha lately condemned the Governor of Nazareth to work for a year at the fortifications of Acre, for having had a deficit of 6000 piastres in his accounts. Pity it is Major Barry is not in the hands of the Pacha! Wonder how long he would have to work!—Jb.

We met yesterday, accidentally, a man who still sticks to the Jackson cause, and while quizzing the Whigs, a name of which we are proud, and which is the true title of those opposed to usurpation, our neighbour held up the idea, that, as the Whigs are declining in number, it would be well to salt one down, that it might be seen hereafter what kind of an animal a Whig was. A bye-stander tory coolly and truly remarked, that he did not think there was salt enough in the country to preserve a Tory, they being so far gone as to baffle all human ingenuity to save them from spoiling.—N. Y. Gaz.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE.

In this Town, on Friday morning last, ALEXANDER A. THOMPSON, aged about 20 years, an apprentice at the office of the Carolinian Watchman. Honesty, fidelity, and meekness, were the strong marks of his most excellent character. So amiable and upright has been his deportment since he resided in Salisbury, that he was much loved by all who knew him: in the family to which he was attached, his death was truly the source of affliction.—[Communicated.

At his residence, in the Jersey Settlement, in this County, on Sunday the 7th instant, Colonel CASPER SMITH, within 9 days of being 75 years old. He was a respectable citizen, and had been a member of the Presbyterian Church in Lexington nearly two years, in good standing. His advanced age and declining health admonished him that he would soon be called to pay the debt of all living, of which he had several times spoken, with great calmness, as being near. His end was a peaceful one: as he approached the verge of time, his prospects for eternity became brighter and brighter. On Sabbath evening his days on earth were ended, and he permitted to commence a Sabbath that shall never end. "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his!"—[Continued.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having occasion to write to the subscriber, Sheriff of Lincoln County, are requested to direct to "Mountain Creek Post-Office, Lincoln County."—And all who write on their own business will please to PAY THE POSTAGE.

THOMAS WARD.
Lincoln Co., Sept. 20, 1834. 4t

Eligible Situations For Farmers, Stores, Private Residences, &c., FOR SALE.

Intending to remove to the West, I will dispose of the following PROPERTY, consisting of Lands in Lincoln County, AND Lots in Lincoln, TO WIT:—

A Plantation, containing 264 Acres, on the waters of Clark's Creek, 8 or 9 miles north of Lincoln, a good proportion under cultivation; including a DWELLING-HOUSE and other out-houses, a fine ORCHARD, &c.

The soil of this Land is not inferior to any in the County, and is situated in a good neighborhood for a Store.

—ALSO—
THREE TRACTS, Adjoining the above—one of 200, one of 150, and the other of 130 ACRES:

TWO OF WHICH HAVE DWELLING-HOUSES. All the above tracts have a fine proportion of meadow, bottom, and upland. They will be sold separately or together.

—ALSO—
ANOTHER TRACT,

About two miles from the above, on the waters of Allen's Creek,

Containing 150 Acres, Principally well timbered with Pine, and would be a desirable appendage to either or all of the above farming Lands.

—ALSO—

THE PLANTATION

Whereon I now live, about half a mile from Lincoln, on the South Fork of Catawba, containing

Upwards of 300 Acres.

This tract is beautifully situated, being nearly surrounded by the river, and in view of the village. From the nature of the soil, and the situation, this plantation produces equally well in a wet or a dry season.

It is improved with a Comfortable DWELLING, Out-Houses, Barns, Crib, Stables, &c.; A Distillery on an improved plan; A first rate Tan-Yard, &c.

—ALSO—
About 600 Acres,

On Indian Creek, nine or ten miles from Lincoln, on the Morganton road, including a good school for a Saw-Mill or other Machinery. This Tract will afford a large quantity of Meadow and Arable Land, and a good range for cattle, hogs, sheep, &c.

—ALSO—

A SMALL TRACT,

About one and a half miles east of Lincoln—part under cultivation, and part woodland.

—ALSO—
Six Lots in Lincoln,

TO WIT:

Lot No. 1, Northeast Square—decidedly the best situation in the place for business, being immediately in front of the Courthouse, on the corner of Main Street and Public Square—includes a DWELLING and Out-Houses, a STORE-HOUSE, several SHOPS, OFFICES, &c. &c., which bring in a handsome yearly rent.

LOT No. 15, back of and near to the above: Lots Nos. 13, 14, 15, 16, in the Southwest Square—all in good fence, and under cultivation.

By applying to me, or my son JOHN D. HOKE, at Lincoln, the terms can be known—they will be made easy.

DANIEL HOKE.
Lincoln, September 20, 1834. 3t

PROSPECTUS OF THE

Southern Christian Herald.

THIS paper is published weekly, in the town of Columbia, (S. C.) Its great and leading object is to promote, defend, and sustain, the Christian Religion. It shall conform, in its principles, to the Doctrine, Church Order, and Ecclesiastical Policy, of the Presbyterian Church—particularly regarding the interests of the Church in the Southern States. It shall inculcate the high and holy standard of Christian Morality. In order to render it as extensively useful as possible, consistent with its main design, it shall appropriate a portion of its columns to Literary, Scientific, and Political subjects—without entering into the party discussions of the day.

In general, its object is to do good to all men, by improving the mind and the heart; advancing the best interests of society, and promoting the glory of God.

TERMS.—The Christian Herald is published on an imperial sheet, at \$3 per annum, payable in advance, or \$3 50 if not paid before the end of the year. Columbia, Sept. 20, 1834.—3t



To the Patrons of the Carolinian.

It is painful for us to den; but justice to those we employ, and to those from whom we procure the materials to carry on our business, constrains us to make an other appeal to such of our subscribers as are in arrears with us.

As we remarked before, on a like occasion, the income from a newspaper is made up of a great many small sums. Each individual debt is, in itself, a comparative trifle; but the aggregate is of importance to the Editor—and, if any considerable portion of it be withheld, the inconvenience to him is much greater than what would accrue to each subscriber by parting with his pittance.

We have incurred a good deal of expense in improving the typography of the Carolinian, and it is our design, if its patrons will be punctual, to make other improvements.

N.B. As the "bonnie silken purse," filled with Jackson money, are not yet so abundant as we were promised they should be, we will put up, for the present, with remittances of the People's money.

Mills and Land for Sale.

The Subscriber, intending to move, offers for sale, A Good Tract of Land

On Hunting Creek, in the County of Iredeell, about 18 miles northeast of Statesville. There are About 250 Acres

In the Tract, and on the premises are a good Grist-Mill, Saw-Mill, & Cotton-Gin, together with a new unfinished FRAME DWELLING-HOUSE and Out-Houses.

The situation is healthy, and the water excellent. Further particulars are deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that any one wishing to purchase such valuable property would wish to see it for himself before trading.

The terms can be ascertained by directing a letter to the Subscriber, at County-Line Post Office, Rowan County.

WARNER BROWN, 3m

September 20, 1834.

IMPORTANT SALE.

The Subscriber, intending to leave this part of the country, will sell, to the highest bidder, On TUESDAY the 11th day of OCTOBER next, The following Property,

130 Acres of Land, well improved and well watered, in the Thirtieth Settlement, adjoining John McConaughy's, Mrs. Henderson's, Samuel Miller's, and the Thirtieth Church land. There is a good meadow on the land, and more to clear—A good DWELLING-HOUSE, Barn, and other Out-Houses.

At the same time, I will also sell

All my Crop, consisting of Corn, Cotton, Hay, Fodder, &c.; all my Household and Kitchen Furniture; and all my stock of Cattle, Hogs, & Sheep. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

GEORGE LINGLE.
Rowan, Sept. 20, 1834. 2t

FEMALE EDUCATION.

A Public Examination of the PUPILS connected with Mrs. HALL'S Female School, in Lincoln, will commence on Wednesday the 24th inst., and be continued until Thursday evening. The most interesting part of the exercises will be attended to on Thursday.

ALEX. A. HALL, Principal.

The Principal having procured a convenient house, respectfully informs Parents and Guardians that the Winter Session will commence on Monday the 30th of October.

Boarding can be had at reasonable rates: a few Young Ladies can be accommodated by the Principal, on application. A. A. H.

Lincoln, Sept. 13, 1834.—3t

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

N. Carolina Rail-Road!!

LOTTERY OFFICE

In Fayetteville, N. C.

WHERE Tickets can be had in almost all the Lotteries drawn in the United States, either by the single Ticket or in Packages put up with one of the numbers on each ticket containing the numbers by which the prizes in the scheme are ascertained—thereby insuring to the purchaser of a package a certain amount of prizes, nearly equal to one-half of the cost of the package.

THE RAIL-ROAD WILL BE ALLOWED A COMMISSION ON THE SALES OF ALL TICKETS SOLD AT THE FAYETTEVILLE OFFICE or ITS AGENCIES, in any Lottery drawn by YATES & McINTYRE.

The drawings of the Lotteries in which Tickets are sold, and of others, will be regularly received at this Office (Fayetteville), and published in the "Western Carolinian," and "Carolus Watchman," Salisbury.

Packages of Whole, Half, or Quarter, will be sent by mail, to order.

Customers wishing packages, who will remit one-half the price thereof in cash, shall receive in return, a certified copy of such packages, containing an exact list of the combination numbers: they shall also receive the earliest information of the drawings, &c.

Prices paid at this Office, or its Agencies. YATES & McINTYRE, Managers, James Sewell, AGENT. Fayetteville, September 15, 1834.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a valuable Tract of LAND, containing 540 Acres, lying in Lincoln County, on the Catawba River, about 5 miles below Beattie's Ford.

This Land is of an excellent quality, well adapted to Cotton and all kinds of Grain. A considerable portion of it is low-ground and meadow.

The Improvements, consisting of a Dwelling and all necessary out-houses, are new and convenient.

The terms will be made easy to the purchaser, and can be ascertained by addressing the subscriber, at Beattie's Ford, or the Catawba River Post-Office. JAMES CONNOR

September 6, 1834. 4t

TO JOURNEYMEN

THE following is a notice to
employ a first-class journeyman at the Boot and Shoemaking business. He will give liberal wages to one who can sew well recommended for steady habits and good work; none others need apply.
JOSEPH WELSH.
Mechanics, Sept. 13, 1834.

State of North Carolina: DAVIDSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter-Sessions,
August Term, 1834.

John Thompson, vs. Sci. fa.
Estate of Law of Francis Williams, dec.

IN this case, appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Theophilus Williams, Alexander Williams, Thomas Williams, David Williams, William Griggs and George Wagoner, and his wife, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered, by the Court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, for six weeks successively, for the said Theophilus Williams, Alexander Williams, Thomas Williams, David Williams, William Griggs and George Wagoner, and his wife, to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Davidson, at the Courthouse in Lexington, on the second Monday in November next—then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the plaintiff in this case shall not have judgment for the amount of her debt against the real estate of the said Francis Williams, dec., which has come to their hands by descent.

Attest: SAM'L. GAITHER, c.c.c.
By D. MOCK, d.c.
September 13, 1834.

State of North Carolina: DAVIDSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter-Sessions,
August Term, 1834.

John Ward, vs. Justice's Judgment levied on the defendant's undivided interest in the following Tracts of Land, to wit: one tract containing 265 acres, on the waters of Pounder's fork, joining Frederick Young, Geo. Beck, and others; also, 301 acres, more or less, joining the lands of Peter Hendrick, George Seehrist, David Swing, and others; also, 200 acres, lying on the waters of Swearing Creek, joining the lands of Ebenezer Smith, John Darr, and others.

IT APPEARING, to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant has left the County of Davidson, so that notice of said Levy cannot be served on him: Therefore, It is Ordered, by the Court, that publication be made, for three weeks successively, in the Western Carolinian, that the defendant, David Leonard, appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Davidson, at the Courthouse in Lexington, on the second Monday in November next; then and there to show cause why the plaintiff shall not have a judgment and an order of sale granted against the lands aforesaid, to satisfy his said demand.

Attest: SAM'L. GAITHER, c.c.c.
By D. MOCK, d.c.
September 13, 1834.

SALISBURY Female Seminary.

THE EXERCISES OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL
BE RESUMED ON THE 1st OF OCTOBER.

THE price of Tuition per session, (6 months,) is
\$10.50—Drawing and Painting, \$10—Music,
\$30—payable in advance.

SENJ. COTTELL,
Principal.
Salisbury, Aug. 9, 1834.

Head-Quarters, SALISBURY, August 21, 1834.

THE Commissioned Officers of the
68th Regiment of North Carolina
Militia are hereby commanded to ap-
pear in the Town of Salisbury on Wed-
nesday the 24th day of September, at
10 o'clock A.M., with side arms, for
Drill and on the following day, at 9
o'clock A.M., with their respective Compa-
nies, at the late barracks for Review and In-
spection by the Major-General.

By order: D. L. LYNN, Col. Com'd.
B. W. CONNER, Adj't.
August 22, 1834.

Lincoln Cotton Factory.

THE Subscriber, intending to leave North Carolina, offers for sale his interest in this valuable establishment. He has concluded to divide his interest into shares of \$100, and has appointed JOHN BEARD, Jr. Esq., his agent at Salisbury for receiving subscriptions. Information in regard to the Factory, will be furnished on application to the subscriber at Lincoln, or as to the terms of Subscription, by Mr. Beard at Salisbury.

JAMES DIVINGS.
Lincoln, June 20, 1834.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on Monday morning the 24th ult., of Mr. Larkin Stowe's in Lincoln County, a NEGRO MAN, about five feet high, of a color between a black and a mulatto, about thirty-three years old; when spoken to he has rather a sour look; he has a scar on his left wrist, length-
wise; also one on each arm, from rings, on his breast. His name is NEAL, and he is well known in Lincoln and Mackinaw counties in this State, and in York District, S.C.

Any person who will lodge him in jail, in either of the above Counties or District, or I can get him, shall receive a reward of Ten Dollars.

EDWARD KERN,
Christiansville, Mackinaw Co. Va.
August 2nd, 1834—S.

Handbills, Circulars, Cards, &c.
Neatly Printed at this Office.

NOTICE

THE Subscribers having gone to considerable expense this Summer, in building Warehouses for the reception of Produce and Merchandise of every description, (and, we think, perfectly secure from the risk of fire,) would respectfully invite Planters and Country Merchants, who wish to store Cotton for a better market, to call on them.

They will also forward all kinds of Produce to New York, Charleston, or any part of Europe—and will make liberal advances on Cotton left under their charge, in either cash or goods. Strict attention will be paid to the interest of those who may entrust them with their property. We think it unnecessary to give any references, as the senior partner has been doing business in Charon for a number of years.

A. & R. MAC KENZIE.
Front Street, Charon, S.C.
August 18, 1834.

N. B.—We expect daily, from New York and Charleston, a large Stock of

Groceries,
selected with great care,
and purchased before
goods advanced. The Goods will be sold on liberal terms for cash or produce.

The following comprise a part of their Stock:
45 Bbls. SUGAR;
200 bags COFFEE;
1000 lbs. Leaf and Lump Sugar;
300 pieces COTTON BAGGING;
200 coils BALE ROPE;
1000 lbs. SEINE TWINE;
18 tons Swedes and English IRON;
1000 sacks SALT.

Also—TEAS of every kind.
Sept. 6, 1834.—6t

A. & R. McK.

NOTICE

WHEREAS Phillip Linker has given notice that I hold his Note, which, he says, "was given without any consideration," and that he will not pay it; I hereby give notice that the said Note was given to me in consideration of my rescinding a trade with him for a negro—and I will make him pay it, and more too.

JOHN B. MOSS.
Salisbury, August 16, 1834.

Beeves Wanted!

THE Subscriber, intending to carry on a regular business at BUTCHERING, in the Town of Salisbury, wishes to buy a number of good Beeves, for which the highest prices will be given, in cash.

His Customers are notified that he will be ready to supply them with GOOD BEEF on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, of each week, for the rest of the season, at the usual rates.

JOHN I. SHAVER.
Salisbury, June 28, 1834.

Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber, having determined on moving to the South next winter, offers for sale THE PLANTATION on which he lives, 15 miles west of Salisbury, on the waters of Back Creek.

There are 400 ACRES in the tract, about one-half of which is cleared, chiefly fresh, including 25 acres of good meadow.

There is, on the premises, a comfortable Dwelling House, with good cribs, stables, barn, and other out-houses, new and in good repair.

The water is excellent, the situation healthy, and the neighborhood agreeable.

The terms will be made easy to any person wishing to buy, and can be known by calling on the Subscriber, or by directing a letter to him at Houston's Post Office, Rowan County.

SAMUEL JETER.
August 30, 1834.

Cheap Beef, and Good!

The Subscribers respectfully beg leave to inform the citizens of Salisbury, and the public in general, that they have commenced the Butchering Business, and will hereafter be prepared, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY morning, to furnish to their customers and all others who are fond of the article, BEEF of the very best description, not surpassed by any in the State for the qualities that render it so delightful an article of food.

They respectfully solicit a trial of their meat, feeling satisfied that their assertion will prove correct, and be the means of securing to them a good share of public patronage. They will sell on the most reasonable terms that can be afforded.

P. SHAVER & CO.
Salisbury, July 19, 1834.

Valuable Real Property, IN LINCOLN COUNTY, FOR SALE.

The Subscriber, intending to remove to Alabama, OFFERS FOR SALE, His Residence in Lincoln County, Including, in one body, about

One Thousand Acres
Of Real Good Farming Land.

On which is a fine Brick Building, constructed of the best materials, in fine taste, and good workmanship. Also, all convenient Out-Houses, COTTON AND THRESHING MACHINES, Barns, Stables, &c.

—ALSO—
Another Tract of Land, Lying on both sides of Dutchman's Creek, containing about

Eight Hundred Acres,
ALL FIRST RATE FOR ANY PURPOSES.

The above Property will be sold on a credit of one, two, and three years.

In my absence, application may be made to my brother, J. Forney.

DANIEL M. FORNEY.
Lincoln Co., May 17, 1834.

WESTERN CAROLINIAN OFFICE,
Salisbury, May 17, 1834.

WE are prepared to execute every kind of Printing in a very superior style, and our charges will be as reasonable as any. Orders from a distance will always meet the most prompt attention.

Proceeds for Publishing
In the Town of Morganton, N. C.
A WEEKLY NEWS-PAPER.
Political, Morality, Literature,
and General Information.
can be seen at the
THE MOUNTAIN WHIG.

As the first inquiry, upon a proposal of this kind, generally is, "What will be the political character of the paper?" the Subscriber will give an answer without the least reserve:

Born and educated in Virginia, his earliest as well as his matured feelings and convictions are decidedly in favor of those political principles cherished by his distinguished fellow-citizens who have presided over the destinies of this great Republic.

He believes that the celebrated Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions and Reports of 1798 and 1799, which were drawn up by these great statesmen and patriots Madison and Jefferson, contain a true exposition of the rights of the States and of the relative powers of the General and State Government.

He thinks that the surest way to avoid collisions would be by adhering to a literal construction of the Constitution, and by abstaining from the exercise of any power, whether it be by the General Government or by the States, that is not clearly delegated to the former, or evidently reserved to the latter. The constructive power, as it is called, is more to be dreaded than open force, because its encroachments are so silent and gradual as to excite little or no apprehension, while at the same time they are undermining the very foundations of our system.

He thinks that nothing can justify an infraction of the Constitution. One slight breach will open the way for another, and that for a third, until every restriction on its original strength, and we become habituated to encroachments. On this subject, as on many others, the admonitions of the great and good Washington are judicious and salutary. "Precedents," said he, in his Farewell Address, "are dangerous things; let every violation of the Constitution be reprobated. If defective, let it be amended, but not suffered to be trampled upon while it has an existence."

The Subscriber has witnessed, with painful anxiety, the abuse of precedents, which have been made to fritter away the Constitution, until, in practice at least, it is scarcely like the same instrument that came from the hands of the Convention which formed it. The form of Government will soon be radically and perhaps irrevocably changed.

At present, the danger from this source is much more threatening than it has ever been at any former period, because those in power, who resort to precedent and construction, unfortunately possess, or have possessed, so much popularity, that their aggressions are overlooked by a generous People, and who, instead of repaying the confidence of their constituents by scrupulous fidelity to their trusts, seem forgetful of every thing but the gratification of their unhalloved ambition or their inordinate passions.

Enough has been said to indicate what will be the complexion of "The Mountain Whig" in regard to general politics.

As to State concerns, it will advocate a speedy alteration of the Constitution, a liberal system of Internal Improvement, an enlightened course of Agriculture, and every thing else calculated to advance the prosperity and honor of the Editor's adopted State.

A due proportion of the paper will be devoted to Religious, Moral, Literary, and other useful subjects, together with the passing News of the Day, both domestic and foreign; and its columns shall always be ornamented with extracts from the Light Literature of the age, and such efforts of the Poet's and the Wit's imagination as will afford to its patrons that "variety" which is "the very spice of life." Nothing will be rejected which is calculated to improve the understanding or the heart, while every thing of an opposite tendency shall be excluded from its columns.

TERMS, &c.
1. The first No. of "The Mountain Whig" will be issued as soon as the requisite number of subscribers can be obtained to warrant the making of the necessary arrangements for that purpose; and the undersigned would appeal to the friends of the proposed undertaking to enroll their names at an early day.

2. It will be printed once a week, upon a sheet of medium size, with new type and on good paper, at Two Dollars per year, payable on the receipt of the first number.

3. Responsible persons who will take the trouble to act as Agents, in procuring subscribers, &c., will be allowed 10 per cent. upon their transactions.

Aug. 9, 1834. R. H. MADRA.

BECKWITH'S Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

THOSE who are afflicted with HEAD-ACHES, HEART-BURNS, and other distressing symptoms of disordered stomach, bowels, and liver, may find relief in Dr. Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills, which can be had at this Office—price fifty cents per box.

The Doctor, who once resided in this place, but now lives in Raleigh, has, after a long and extensive practice, been enabled to compound a most valuable remedy for the chronic diseases of the digestive organs, so common in Southern climates, especially with those who lead sedentary lives.

It would be an easy matter to make out certificates to prove that these Pills are a "sovereign remedy" for "all the ills that flesh is heir to;" but it is not pretended that they are an universal antidote. Certificates of the most respectable Physicians and other gentlemen can be shown to substantiate their efficacy in the particular class of diseases above spoken of; and the Editor of this paper can testify that he has derived speedy and permanent relief, in the use of them, from a most distressing and long-continued head-ache. Some of his friends tried them, at his suggestion, and experienced the same beneficial effects.

Salisbury, June 14, 1834.—4t

State of North-Carolina: IREDELL COUNTY.

Court of Equity—SPRING TERM, 1834.
William Guy and others, vs. Petition for sale and distribution of real estate.

James Guy and others, vs. Petition for sale and distribution of real estate.

IT APPEARING, to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Guy, Richard Hancock and Elizabeth his wife, and Thomas Hancock and Jane his wife, the defendants named in the Bill, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ORDERED, that publication be made, for six weeks, in "The Western Carolinian," printed in Salisbury, that the said defendants do appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Iredell, at the Courthouse in Stateville, on the eighth Monday after the fourth Monday in September next—then and there to answer the petition; otherwise it will be heard ex parte, and the prayer thereof granted.

JOHN MUSHAT, C. & M. E.
August 23, 1834.

REMOVAL—Benjamin Fraley,
has removed his customers and the public in general, to the store of Mr. Wm. Murphy, at the east corner of the Courthouse, in the office of Mr. Mathison, on the Main Street—where he is prepared to do every description of work in the line of his business, in a style superior to any done in this section of country, on as reasonable terms as any, and on short notice.

B. F. regularly receives, from the Northern Cities, the Reports of the Fashions as they vary; and, as he has constantly in his employ a number of workmen who are first-rate, he is enabled to assure the public that all work done by him will be both fashionable and durable. Garments made by his workmen will in all cases be warranted to fit the customer.

Cutting-Out, for persons who have their work made up elsewhere, will be punctually attended to. Orders sent from a distance thankfully received, both for cutting out and making up work.

(Produce received in part pay for work.

To Tailors.—B. F. respectfully informs the Craft, that he is Agent for the inventor of the Patent Mode of Cutting, which is now almost universally used at the North, and that he will give instruction to any one who may desire to be more perfect in that branch of the art, for a reasonable compensation.

Salisbury, 1834.—1y

Spring & Summer Fashions FOR 1834.

HORACE H. BEARD, Tailor,
BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that orders in his line will always be thankfully received by him, and executed in the most Neat, Fashionable, and Durable manner—on terms as reasonable as any in this section of country.

H. H. B. hopes, from his long practice of his business, (a number of years of which time he resided in the city of Philadelphia,) and from the general satisfaction he has heretofore given to his numerous respectable and fashionable customers, to merit and receive a portion of the patronage of the public in general.

He flatters himself that his CUTTING is really superior to any done in this State, as may be tested by the undisputed elegance of fit which attends garments made in his establishment. He is in the regular receipt of the Reports of the Fashions as they change both in the large cities of this country and of Europe—so that gentlemen may be satisfied that their orders will always be executed in the very latest style.

Orders from a distance will be attended to with the same punctuality and care as if the customer were present in person.

Salisbury, May 17, 1834.—1y

New Tailor's Shop in Concord.

THE Subscriber informs his old customers and the public in general, that he has REMOVED TO CONCORD, where he has opened a Shop, in which the TAILORING BUSINESS in its various branches will be executed in the most fashionable, neat, and durable manner. He flatters himself that his skill in the business, and his constant personal attention in his establishment, will enable him to redeem all pledges made to those who may favor him with their custom.

He receives the latest FASHIONS regularly both from New York and Philadelphia, and works by the most approved cutting.

Orders from a distance, will be promptly attended to; and last, but not least, his terms will be very accommodating.

THOMAS S. HENDERSON.
N. B. He is determined to do work in a style superior to any done in this part of the country, and ALWAYS WARRANTED TO FIT WELL.
Concord, March 29, 1834. 6m

Travellers' Inn,

SITUATED SOUTHWEST OF THE COURT-HOUSE, IN THE TOWN OF LEXINGTON, (N. CAROLINA.)

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing Travellers that he keeps a House of Entertainment in Lexington, (N. C.) on Main Street, Southwest of the Courthouse.

His Table will always be supplied with the best fare that a plentiful neighborhood can afford. His House being capacious, and attended by servants who are industrious and zealous to please, Travellers can always be accommodated with GOOD BEDS in rooms with fire-places. And last, but not the least important consideration, HORSES of the Subscriber, that they may leave it with increased ability to do the service of the road.

An excellent Line of Accommodation Stages LEAVES the House of the Subscriber, FOR SALISBURY, on the evenings of Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, and returns to Lexington on the succeeding evenings.

Passengers going from South to North, by entering their names as far as Salisbury only, and then taking the Accommodation Line to Lexington, can have their choice, at the latter place, between the Piedmont Line and the one which runs by way of Frederickburg.

JOHN P. MABRY.
Lexington, March 8, 1834. 1y

Conch and Carriage Making, &c., In Salisbury, by J. W. Rainey.

His Shop is on the Main Street, between the Mansion Hotel and the Western Carolinian print-sale cheap.

Every description of Vehicles, From a Stage-Coach down to a Wheel-Barrow.

REPAIRING will also at all times be attended to, and executed in a very superior manner, at the shortest possible notice.

Charges moderate, and terms made easy.
Salisbury, Sept. 6, 1834.—1y

WESTERN CAROLINIAN
ISSUED WEEKLY
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
1. The "Western Carolinian" is published every Monday, at Two Dollars per annum, in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if paid for the expiration of three months.

2. No paper will be discontinued until ordered to the contrary by the subscriber.

3. No subscription will be received for a longer term than one year; and a failure to pay for the same, will be considered as a discontinuance, and the subscriber will be charged for each insertion.

4. Any person who will procure six subscribers to the Carolinian, and take the trouble of collecting and transmitting the subscription-price to the Editor, will have the paper during the continuance of the subscription, without charge.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
1. Advertisements will be conspicuously and regularly inserted at 50 cents per square for the first insertion, and 30 cents for each continuance; but where a permanent insertion is ordered to go in only twice, 25 cents will be charged for each insertion.

2. Merchants, Mechanics, and Professional men, who may desire constantly to appear before the public, in our advertising columns, will be received as yearly advertisers, and a deduction of 15 per cent. will be made from the above charges.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
1. To insure prompt attention to Letters addressed to the Editor, the postage should in all cases be forwarded.

Aaron Woolworth,
Watch and Clock Maker,
BEGS leave to inform the Citizens of Salisbury, as well as those of Rowan and the surrounding Counties, that he has

Removed his Establishment TO THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE COURTHOUSE, a few doors above Mr. Wm. H. Slaughter's Hotel, on the Main Street.

Where he still continues, as heretofore, to execute ALL KINDS OF WORK in the line of his profession, at short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

WATCHES & CLOCKS REPAIRED BY HIM WILL IN ALL CASES BE WARRANTED FOR 12 MONTHS!

And those disposed to patronize him, are assured that no pains will be spared to give the most general and entire satisfaction to them.

ENGRAVING of every description, (including Tomb-Stones,) will be executed with neatness and accuracy, at short notice.

Salisbury, Jan. 27, 1834.

NEGROES WANTED.

NEGROES, from ten to thirty years old, will pay the most liberal prices in Cash.

All who have such property to sell would do well to call on him, or Mr. John Jones, his agent. He can be found at Mr. Slaughter's Hotel, Salisbury, and Mr. Jones at Dr. Boyd's Dispensary, Charlotte.

He thinks it proper to say, that he is not concerned in business with Mr. James H. H. or any other person.

All Letters addressed to him, or Mr. Jones, will be punctually attended to.

ROBERT HUI.
Salisbury, May 24, 1834.

Current Prices of Produce, &c.

AT SALISBURY...September 17.

Bacon, 12 1/2
Brandy, apple, 40 1/2
peach, 45 1/2
Butter, 45 1/2
Cotton, in seed, 10 1/2
clean, 24
Coffee, 16 1/2
Corn, 10 1/2
Feathers, 100
Flaxseed, 500
Flaxseed, 500
Lard, 5 1/2
Molasses, 12 1/2
Nails, 45
Onions, 10 1/2
Rye, 10 1/2
Sugar, brown, 10 1/2
Tallow, 10 1/2
Tobacco, 10 1/2
Wheat, (common), 60 1/2
Whiskey, 45 1/2
Lard, 5 1/2
Molasses, 12 1/2
Nails, 45
Onions, 10 1/2
Rye, 10 1/2
Sugar, brown, 10 1/2
Tallow, 10 1/2
Tobacco, 10 1/2
Wheat, (common), 60 1/2
Whiskey, 45 1/2

AT FAYETTEVILLE...September 9.

Bacon, 12 1/2
Brandy, apple, 40 1/2
peach, 45 1/2
Butter, 45 1/2
Cotton, in seed, 10 1/2
clean, 24
Coffee, 16 1/2
Corn, 10 1/2
Feathers, 100
Flaxseed, 500
Flaxseed, 500
Lard, 5 1/2
Molasses, 12 1/2
Nails, 45
Onions, 10 1/2
Rye, 10 1/2
Sugar, brown, 10 1/2
Tallow, 10 1/2
Tobacco, 10 1/2
Wheat, (common), 60 1/2
Whiskey, 45 1/2

AT CHERAW, (S. C.)...September 11.

Bacon, 12 1/2
Brandy, apple, 40 1/2
peach, 45 1/2
Butter, 45 1/2
Cotton, in seed, 10 1/2
clean, 24
Coffee, 16 1/2
Corn, 10 1/2
Feathers, 100
Flaxseed, 500
Flaxseed, 500
Lard, 5 1/2
Molasses, 12 1/2
Nails, 45
Onions, 10 1/2
Rye, 10 1/2
Sugar, brown, 10 1/2
Tallow, 10 1/2
Tobacco, 10 1/2
Wheat, (common), 60 1/2
Whiskey, 45 1/2

AT COLUMBIA, (S. C.)...September 5.

Bacon, 12 1/2
Brandy, apple, 40 1/2
peach, 45 1/2
Butter, 45 1/2
Cotton, in seed, 10 1/2
clean, 24
Coffee, 16 1/2
Corn, 10 1/2
Feathers, 100
Flaxseed, 500
Flaxseed, 500
Lard, 5 1/2
Molasses, 12 1/2
Nails, 45
Onions, 10 1/2
Rye, 10 1/2
Sugar, brown, 10 1/2
Tallow, 10 1/2
Tobacco, 10 1/2
Wheat, (common), 60 1/2
Whiskey, 45 1/2

AT CAMDEN, (S. C.)...September 6.

Bacon, 12 1/2
Brandy, apple, 40 1/2
peach, 45 1/2
Butter, 45 1/2
Cotton, in seed, 10 1/2
clean, 24
Coffee, 16 1/2
Corn, 10 1/2
Feathers, 100
Flaxseed, 500
Flaxseed, 500
Lard, 5 1/2
Molasses, 12 1/2
Nails, 45
Onions, 10 1/2
Rye, 10 1/2
Sugar, brown, 10 1/2
Tallow, 10 1/2
Tobacco, 10 1/2
Wheat, (common), 60 1/2
Whiskey, 45 1/2